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For the holiday season:
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Marginal Column By "COMMENTATOR"

THE admission of Turkey and Greece now a foregone conclusion, NATO representatives in Ottawa will be able to return to the German problem, the most important issue facing them. The Russians, of course, wish to prevent, or at least delay German rearmament, and in the true spirit of Pavlov, they react with their familiar conditioned reflex: if there ever anything is wrong in Western Germany, their East German representatives propose German unity, the very sound of which produces the same well-nigh magic effects in Bonn as did Prof. Pavlov's song on his hungry dog some forty years ago.

IN East Berlin they have established a very interesting division of labour: Party Chief Ulbricht declares that no business can be done with Bonn, while Prime Minister Grotewohl is commissioned to champion German unity. A fortnight ago Ulbricht announced that any agreement with Bonn was utterly out of question. Its very basis, he said, did not exist. Now Grotewohl has made public a new proposal to implement all-German elections for a constituent assembly at once, as a prerequisite for German unity. This proposal, to be sure, has been made at least half a dozen times during the last two years (the last time in November 1950) but the Western Allies, and behind them the Western Allies, don't like it. German nationalism is as rampant west of the Elbe as in the East, but as such elections would result in a Communist minority, and a small one at that, for only 20 million Germans live in the East while 50 million are in the West, it is assumed that the Russians would ignore the results of a free election. There is no case on record (apart from Azerbaijan in 1946) of the Russians ever voluntarily relinquishing a country once under their control, and the Western Powers doubt that such altruistic inclinations would be revealed in Germany.

CHANCELLOR Adenauer who gave the negative reply to the Eastern proposal is one of the least inspiring politicians Germany has ever had. As a devout Catholic, he has some shrewd, thoroughly informed unofficial advisers in the Society of Jesus. The picture in the East is not dissimilar. President Wilhelm Pieck is an attractive figurehead, but his son-in-law Ulbricht stood next to Stalin when the Soviet leader celebrated his 70th birthday. Pieck is not considered an intelligent man, and Grotewohl, who joined the party only in 1948, is, of course, not trusted. The East German show seems to be run by little known "back-room boys" like Rudolf Herrnstadt and Fred Oelsner (Moscow 1953-48).

THE level of German politics appears to have altered very little. As evidence, a story from last week: M. Francois Ponce, the French High Commissioner, called Dr. Schumacher, Social Democrat leader, a "Dr. Faust." It was an offensive remark, it was surely a very mild one. But Dr. Schumacher thought differently. He delivered a violent tirade against the French Representative, calling him (among other things) a "misplaced person," and a man who saw his main task in life as "eating chocolate," rather than making politics. It is unfortunate that he did not elaborate on the error of chocolate-eating.

Jerusalem, September 21.

PRAGUE PROTESTS U.S. ARREST OF CZECHS

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a note to the U.S. Embassy in Prague today protesting against the unlawful detention of Czechoslovak citizens in Germany, Prague Radio announced tonight.

\$1400m. Sought In Next 3 Years

Industry Week was brought to a close yesterday in the capital with a tour of Jerusalem's expanding industries and an announcement by the Minister of Finance of plans which call for new investments totalling the equivalent of \$1,400 m. in all currencies, during the next three years. Addressing a gathering of Government and business leaders during a visit to the Jerusalem Shoe Corporation plant, Mr. Eliezer Kaplan stated that during the past three years investments totalling some \$700 m. had been made. Half this sum had been from private sources, half from public institutions. Half had been in local currency and the other half in various foreign currencies.

Of the future investments, he said, \$750 m. will be needed in foreign currency for new industries. He declared that such a "astronomical sum" required long-term planning, according to the following approximate schedule: \$30 m. for textile plants, \$30 m. for chemical factories, \$22 m. for building material industries, \$78 m. for electricity, \$70 m. for factory construction, and \$27 m. for miscellaneous industries.

Men and Capital
"The Government is ready to give maximum assistance to all foreign investors," Mr. Kaplan said, adding that "none of the difficulties will be cancelled." But, he noted, everyone "should get a full picture of what is going on, especially in these difficult times with more troubles ahead."

Industry Week was designed to serve this purpose. He urged investors to bring not only money with them but also a selected number of specialists who could be used to train local people in their jobs. He also called for "unification of the time factor, since it often requires a long wait before production gets into full swing and results are shown."

Mr. Kaplan sent greetings

Persia May Sell Oil to Russia For Rails and Sugar

TEHRAN, Thursday (Reuter). — The Soviet Union has asked for Persian oil, a Persian Finance Ministry source said here yesterday. The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Ivan Sadchikov, was also reported to be calling on Dr. Mossadeq before his departure for a month's leave in Moscow.

Observers here believed his departure was linked with new Russo-Persian talks. Persia has sought to import large amounts of Russian sugar, machinery and rails against the export of her own products.

Last night, the Persian Cabinet decided to ignore a request from Mr. Averell Harriman to hold up the dispatch of her ultimatum to Britain. The Cabinet had discussed Mr. Harriman's letter to Premier Mossadeq for four hours.

Afterward, Deputy Premier Hussein Fatemi said: "We are determined to stick to our decision giving the British 15 days to reopen talks or leave Persia."

He said the Cabinet would again meet on Saturday to discuss other points in Mr. Harriman's letter, but that the ultimatum would be sent direct to Britain.

Huge Cement Works

The day's celebrations started at the sprawling Shikmon Cement Works near Haifa. When it goes into operation in about a year's time, it will represent an investment of \$2,500,000 and will employ about 200 workers.

Mr. A. Mann, General Manager, said the British engineering firm, Mr. Harold Clayton, The Minister showed a lively interest in all phases of operations, asking pointed questions of both company officials and employees.

In a brief address Mr. Myerson predicted that the plant would be the backbone of a new industrial era since it would attract other enterprises. He noted that the large electricity and water supplies would help the area's growth. Company officials praised the British engineers who were supervising construction.

At the Shikmon Ltd. factory in the Givat Shikmon quarter, Mr. H. Friedman, the director, announced that \$200,000 of American funds had been allocated to the project, mostly in Cyprus and Turkey with orders totalling another \$100,000 waiting to be sent.

Continued on Page 3, Col. 5

Churchill Confers With Tory Leaders

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Winston Churchill swung into action today for Britain's new general election struggle, while the share market boomed in expectation that he would once again be Britain's Prime Minister.

The 76-year-old statesman summoned top Conservative leaders to his country home at Westminster, near London, for a council of war.

On Saturday he will meet a full "shadow" cabinet — the men who will be Britain's new government if his party wins the election on October 23. Mr. Churchill himself is said to have no doubt of it. Speculators, with equal confidence, added about £90 million to the value of British industrial shares, which they think will benefit from a Conservative win.

Other millions pushed up the value of overseas shares such as rubber and copper which stand to benefit if the Conservatives are able to thaw out Labour's dividend freeze.

Many Labour members are said to be pessimistic about their party's prospects in the election. They agree with public opinion polls showing the government's prestige to be lowest since 1945.

But Premier Clement Attlee today showed no sign of dejection. As he set off for the north to a Scottish Labour Party conference, he told reporters: "Labour will go to the country with confidence. The question is: will you go back with the Conservatives or forward with Labour? No fair-minded man could deny that the majority of the British people were better off and more secure than under Conservative rule."

Meanwhile, the Communist party announced last night that it would put up 25 candidates in the British general election. They will oppose several ministers, including Messrs. Herbert Morrison, James Griffiths and Hector McNeill.

Attlee Action Seen Only Way to Safeguard Party

By George Lichtheim, POST Correspondent
LONDON, Thursday. — The consensus here is that Mr. Attlee has chosen the only way to safeguard his party from the disastrous consequences of the economic situation outlined by Mr. Gaitkell to the NATO conference this week. It is generally accepted that while Labour will lose the election, it will return in sufficient strength to form an effective opposition.

Any further delay would probably have resulted in a landslide. There is no question that the coming winter will be marked by the grimmest shortages, although there is some hope that a government headed by Mr. Churchill will obtain more aid from Washington. In the foreign policy field the next few weeks are unlikely to bring any fresh initiative, but the government clearly hopes to bring off an agreement with Egypt in advance of the NATO conference in Rome now scheduled for October 29. By that time Mr. Shlenwell and Mr. Morrison are unlikely to be in office, but they may calculate that a success of this kind will do some good at the polls.

Parley with Egypt
The latest British proposals are understood to have been explained to the Egyptian government by Amr Pasha yesterday immediately following his arrival from London. When he left here scheduled for October 29, by that time Mr. Shlenwell and Mr. Morrison are unlikely to be in office, but they may calculate that a success of this kind will do some good at the polls.

King George VI Seriously Ill

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Crowds gathered outside Buckingham Palace today as the King was visited by some of the nine doctors attending him for long treatment. This was the second day in succession that the specialist visited the 54-year-old King. They stayed for under an hour. Undiminished public anxiety about the King's health rose on Tuesday when his doctors announced that "structural changes" had developed in the lung.

The carefully worded message gave little clue to his condition and caused general speculation. The King interrupted his Scottish holiday to fly to London last Saturday for treatment.

Bevanites in New Attack on Attlee

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Aneurin Bevan and his left-wing Socialists today fired a new broadside at the Labour government's rearmament programme while their party leaders swung in a section.

The Bevanites claimed that world events completely justified their demand for cuts in rearmament. Within 24 hours of Prime Minister Attlee's decision to appeal for a confidence vote they published a pamphlet charging that Britain's arms budget calculations were all wrong.

NATO Council Asks Italian Revision

OTTAWA, Thursday. — The 12 NATO Foreign Ministers today voted unanimously to include Greece and Turkey in the North Atlantic Alliance. They also implicitly supported Italy's claim for a revision of her peace treaty.

The unanimous decision to include Turkey and Greece came after the Danish delegate, who had been the only one opposing the admission of the two countries into NATO, received instructions from Copenhagen to withdraw his opposition.

The reference to Italy was contained in a 700-word declaration of intentions which the Council approved today, pledging its 12 member nations to seek long-range advancement in economic and social fields.

The statement said the Council had decided to establish a Ministerial Committee composed of Belgium, Canada, Italy, Holland and Norway to consider the further strengthening of the North Atlantic community and implement the non-military provisions of the North Atlantic pact.

An official spokesman pointed out that by the removal of obstacles to the equal footing of Italy, that country would obtain the rights, assessed by all the other NATO members, who are members of the U.N., to engage in collective self-defence in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

Earlier, speaking at a press conference, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Gaitkell, told reporters that Britain could not very well expand her three-year rearmament programme — to cost £1,700 m. — without very seriously affecting her whole economy, particularly the export trade.

Stating that the British defence programme was going ahead "extremely well," Mr. Gaitkell added that the stabilization of prices had not been considered at the NATO talks here. It was unlikely the governments concerned would allow another round of runaway inflation, similar to that after the start of the Korean war.

U.S. 'Relies On Force' with Russia

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. is now placing reliance on force rather than diplomacy in its dealings with Russia, President Truman told a press conference today, in reply to a correspondent's question.

The President said that under the present circumstances this was necessary, although he did not like it very much. Mr. Truman added that the U.N. had been organized so that problems could be argued out without resorting to the use of force. But this had become impossible, as Korea had shown.

The President had been asked if the U.S. would continue to seek agreements with Russia in view of his recent statement that Russian agreements were not worth the paper they were written on.

He replied the U.S. would continue to seek agreements because when it was in a position to enforce such agreements they would be kept. This was the reason for the defence programme, he added.

Three Killed in Haifa Road Accidents

HAIFA, Thursday. — Three accidents, involving three fatalities were reported here yesterday by the Haifa police.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Ya'acov Samman, a 29-year-old clerk from Mahane David near Safed, was reportedly run over by a Haifa taxi near the camp and died later at the Rothschild Hospital. The driver, Mr. Noah Cohen, was detained.

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NATO Admits Turkey & Greece; Cease-Fire Hopes Rise in Korea

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Rome Meeting Must Be Postponed — UK

OTTAWA, Thursday (Reuter). — The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, said here today that the North Atlantic Council meeting fixed for October 29 at Rome will probably have to be held on another date because of the British general election four days earlier.

He told reporters it would be impossible, regardless of the outcome of the October 29 polls, for a British government to send delegates to a Rome meeting on October 29.

It cautioned, however, that "it is a hope that must be tempered by the realization that the renewal of the talks does not mean necessarily that previous difficulties will suddenly iron themselves out."

The Allied supreme commander conferred in Tokyo with Vice Admiral Joy, chief ceasefire delegate, while his aides worked on details of the reply. The Communists want to take up the conference where it was suspended almost a month ago.

May Begin Today
Vice Admiral Joy and other Allied delegates were expected to fly back to the advanced truce camp at Munsan tonight ready to begin the talks — probably tomorrow.

With peace hopes active again, the allies announced a new type of helicopter carrying fully armed troops by road. Not a man or a plane was lost when 220 Marines drove from the UN base on the crest of a rugged hill within sight of the Communists. Troops from the helicopter swarmed down a rope to the ground where they cleared a landing area for other Sikorskis.

Meanwhile, Communist resistance on the whole eastern front was intensifying steadily. Reports reported an increase in Communist raid traffic toward the front.

Hills changed hands frequently as first Allied troops captured the positions and later the Communist forces regained them in counter-attacks.

Dr. Jussup's statement and his emphasis on the reference to "available funds" was interpreted here as a confirmation by the U.S. delegation of the strong line taken by Mr. Snyder in his talks with the Finance Ministers of the Western European countries.

Dr. Jussup in his statement also appealed for an increased effort by the North Atlantic powers. He is known to feel that Western Europeans are not doing all they could to build up their rearmament programmes and their defences.

German Socialists Say No To Rearmament

BONN, Thursday (AP). — The powerful German Socialist Party announced today that it will oppose the Washington agreement to grant western Germany economic freedoms in return for armed contribution to western defence.

Dr. Kurt Schumacher, the Socialist chairman, announced that his party is rejecting a bid from Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to join negotiations with the Allies over the "peace contract."

"One cannot drag us into co-responsibility for a policy which we think wrong and which we fight," Dr. Schumacher told a news conference.

Grotewohl Invites Western Pressmen

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter). — East German Premier Otto Grotewohl is expected to address Western correspondents tomorrow on his demands for all-German unity talks and all-German elections.

The East German Office of Information tonight invited the correspondents to a news conference in the Soviet sector tomorrow morning. "Premier Grotewohl will be present," the invitation said.

YOUNG U.S. SCIENTIST DISAPPEARS FROM HOME

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Milton Push, a brilliant young scientist employed at a defence factory doing secret work was vanished from his home, it was reported here today.

BRITISH FIRM MAY BUILD IRAQI REFINERY

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Nuri es-Said Pasha, Iraqi Premier, is discussing plans with a British firm for a new oil refinery near Baghdad, it was understood from a usually reliable source today.

The refinery, with a capacity of a million tons a year, will be built at an estimated cost of \$5,000,000. It will be the first in Iraq. Its expected output will be about a quarter of the Haifa refinery.

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Soldiers' Homes Dedicated

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Some 170 houses for members of the regular army were dedicated by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr. David Ben Gurion, near Hadar Yosef today.

Aluf S. Maza, the Adjutant-General, who acts as Chairman of the Housing Committee, announced that other housing projects for members of the regular army included some 340 houses in the Haifa area and 1,150 in the Tel Aviv area, some of which are to be completed within the next few weeks, as well as 500 more at Hadar Yosef.

Mr. Ben Gurion said that the housing was not to be considered as a reward to a soldier who had given his best to the country's cause, but should be taken rather as an expression of the gratitude of the nation. The Chief of Staff, Rav Aluf Yadin, said that since men now in the standing army had given all their time to defence matters in Haganah days, and had no time to care for their families.

They were now grateful to the Ministry of Defence for the facilities they had received to build themselves homes, although they would have to continue paying for them over a long period of time.

Army Duty, Holidays Delayed Registration

Registration for the Government's Popular Housing Scheme lagged behind the anticipated 40,000 since many persons were on Reserve duty or vacationing during the enrollment period, which ended on Friday, it was stated yesterday.

Some 30,000 persons have registered but many others were turned away from the stations on the final day because of the clerks' inability to handle the rush. As a result, the Ministry of Labour has decided to reopen the registration stations for another week.

Economic Parley On Israel Opened

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — Israel's Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, was taken to the Mount Sinai hospital in New York yesterday evening with a gall bladder attack.

The attack forced the cancellation of the Israel Embassy reception tonight, to which the biggest bond investors were invited. Mr. Sharett was also scheduled to be the featured speaker at the first National Economic Conference for Israel to be held in the U.S., which opened here tonight.

More than 800 delegates were present at the opening of the conference, which is being held under the auspices of the American Financial and Development Corporation for Israel and will last four days.

Among those to participate are the Director-General of the Israel Finance Ministry, Mr. David Horowitz; U.S. Secretary of Labour Mr. Tobin; and the former Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., now the chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Financial and Development Corporation for Israel.

In a cable message to Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, Israel's Finance Minister, stated that \$700 m. had been invested in Israel in the last three years and that this must be doubled in the next three years.

The Conference will deal with: The progress made in Israel's economic growth since the establishment of the state. The current pressures on the country's economy resulting from a continued immigration of 200,000 a year.

Plans to expand industrial and agricultural production to feed a population expected to reach 2 million by 1963.

Outlines Purpose
Outlining his purposes of the conference, Mr. Morgenthau, chairman of the corporations' Board of Governors, pointed out that the meeting marks the official launching of a nationwide drive to "foster the economic development of a young and vigorous country which is daily demonstrating its importance for democracy."

Mr. Morgenthau reiterated that the funds invested by Americans in Israel bonds will be used for capital improvements. He said while it is to place limitations on food imports, the emphasis will be placed on economic development in its best interests for a prosperous future.

The Israel bond, he said, is an investment in the solid achievements of a people with an insatiable will to achieve a free and self-sustaining existence.

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The Israel bond,

DEMOCRACY'S DIFFICULTIES OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECURITY RISK OF ARAB MINORITY

By GRAYA SHAPIRO

THE question of the loyalty of the Arabs living in Israel is of paramount importance. Everybody in Israel is agreed that the Arabs must be treated equally and given equal opportunities. There is no doubt in official or unofficial quarters that the Arabs must be allowed to circulate freely, and that Arab labourers must be paid the prevailing Israeli wages. Strangely enough, there is no animosity toward the Arab on the part of the Jewish population. If the authorities do not agree to abolish present restrictions, and will not promise an end to the Military Government in Arab-populated areas, it is because Arab loyalty to the State of Israel is still somewhat in doubt.

"Safety" Requirements

It has been quickly forgotten by many civilians that the Arabs started the war with the intention of annihilating the Jews. Most of them left the country under the pressure of their own leaders. Those who remained did so in order to keep an eye on their property or, because they were captured by the Israel Army or because they were "ceded" to Israel by Jordan. The Arabs who stayed have not caused much trouble. Nor, generally, are they unhappy. There was discontent over restrictions, the usual protests against planning and regulations, and there were other customary complaints. But matters might certainly have been worse.

It seems that the authorities

themselves have no clear idea of what the requirements of security should be. Arabs in Israel have relatives across the borders and nationalist feelings were fostered among them long before the Palestine War. How can they be expected to become equal citizens of a Jewish State, with Jewish aims and a Zionist outlook?

The Military Government has experimented. In urban areas, where Arabs constitute a minority, all restrictions have been lifted. In rural areas, however, where the Arabs live in a compact mass, the military administration tended to retain the traditional system of government, to which the villagers have become accustomed in the last 30 years. The Kibbutzim were permitted to exploit their lands in the usual way, through tenants, and the Government endeavored, sometimes against the wishes of the tenants themselves, to ensure that the exploitation of labourers was not pushed too far. The Government provided health services and education, and the Military Governor tried to institute whatever local administration he felt the villagers could manage.

It was probably the unavowed wish of the authorities that a politically amorphous community of Moslems should be created; a community which, in due course, would be incorporated into the framework of the Jewish State. What would have been demanded from the Arab citizens is nothing more than what is expected from any ethnic minority in any country:



Many Arabs received their identity cards and rights to franchise for the first time this year. Above an Arab woman acknowledges her card with a thank print. Photo by Braun.

political loyalty and a sense of common destiny with the rest of the nation. In order to create such a mass the Arab population had first to be turned into a sort of restricted area, where the education for Israel citizenship could be undergone without undue stress.

Communist Vote Explained

The recent Knesset elections undermined the whole system. The rural population which had never before dared to think for itself, was now perplexed by the violent attacks on the "Hukooma" (the Government), which it heard from many speakers. The Communists even promised weapons, to fight for an Arab Palestine across the border, in the Jordan-held area of Palestine. This promise was taken to mean that arms would be available, and that the Jewish "Hukooma" could be got rid of. The heavy Communist vote in the Arab areas was almost always an expression of anti-Jewish feeling.

The Arabs in Israel now have better schools, a better organization, and more social equality than exist in any Arab country in the world. Will they understand that the Jews have given them this, or will they use the organization and education to stab Israel in the back when opportunity arises? Those who judge things from past experience do not doubt the answer. The Israel Arab might be compelled to take up arms against the Jewish State by intimidation

from across the border: a man is likely to take up a cause in which he does not believe, in order to save his brothers in enemy hands. This is a consideration which might be as serious as the general betrayal and cowardice which have been prevalent in the Arab Levant for many centuries.

No Hinterland

A dispersal of Arabs throughout the country has been suggested, but has proved impracticable. There is no hinterland in Israel, and the Arabs apparently lack that capacity to organize a community life under new conditions, which has always marked the Jews in their wanderings. On the other hand, it was judged preferable to have a potentially inimical population on the border, where the enemy is situated anyway, than to have organized resistance centres in the rear.

The 170,000 Arabs now living in Israel are undoubtedly more than the country can safely manage under present conditions. The State will certainly run into grave dangers if more Arabs are admitted in large numbers — Arabs from across the border who have had no previous experience of life in a democratic state, and are fundamentally opposed to the Jewish State.

Yet these are the conditions which some authorities in the world policy favour, when they advocate the return of the Arab refugees to Israel.

MY MISSION IN ISRAEL (III)

Bevin's Arrogant Blame of Truman

By JAMES G. McDONALD

CHAPTER III
The prize, they speak arrogantly:
All the workers of iniquity
boast themselves...
And afflict thy heritage.
PSALMS 94: 4-5

It seemed abundantly clear that my post, if a difficult one, would certainly be an exciting one; and it was in this frame of mind that I disembarked at Southampton on July 23.

My first official call was on Lewis Douglas, then our Ambassador in London. Douglas had a high reputation for friendliness and I did not doubt that he would give me the assistance which I required. I was not disappointed. He was cooperative and friendly. He told me that he had fixed a tentative appointment with Bevin for Tuesday, and would confirm it. He — Douglas — was confident that the British Government recognized the inevitability of the Jewish State.

But why, then, had formal recognition by Britain been delayed?

"I think it is in order for Britain to maintain influence with the Arab States and to avoid unnecessary conflict," he replied. "What about Bevin?" I asked. "How does he feel? Is he reconciled?"

Linton's Position

Douglas hesitated, and left me to draw my own conclusion. What did Douglas himself think? It was difficult to be sure. But I could gather that His Majesty's Government rarely found him in open disagreement.

While I waited on Bevin, I was not inactive. I had a long session with Joseph Linton, now Israel Minister to Australia, then Representative in London. He was not happy. The British Government refused to concede any official status to the Israel delegation in London. Removing his glasses and polishing them thoughtfully, Linton confessed, "I've almost reached the point where I can no longer continue to be merely tolerated here as an unrecognized 'agent'."

And he spoke with amused resignation of the British Minister to Haifa, Cyril Marriot, who, whenever he had occasion to communicate with the Provisional Government of Israel, addressed his

letters to the "Jewish Authorities, Tel Aviv," and as regularly had them returned uncensored.

In my conversation with London friends, I said nothing about my prospective visit to Mr. Bevin and I was not surprised when Jones called me the day after I had seen the *Silken Curtain*. Darius Crum, a colleague on the Committee, writes that Bevin definitely pledged he would accept the report of the Committee if it were unanimous. If I expected a pun, I got only a growl. With all the arrogance he could muster (and he was no amateur at it) he snapped out:

"On the contrary, I did give an unequivocal pledge that I would accept the report if it were unanimous. I gave it, and I kept it. There were ten points in your programme. I accepted all ten. President Truman accepted only one."

For the moment I felt as if I had heard the echo of Hitler's words about telling a big lie. For the truth in this matter was exactly the contrary. If any fact was beyond dispute, it was the fact that Bevin had rejected virtually all of them.

The heart of the ten recommendations which all of us — the six British and the six American members of the Anglo-American Committee — had unanimously agreed upon, was the scrapping of the British White Paper which reduced Jewish immigration to a mere trifle (1500 a month) and vigorously opposed Jewish purchase of land in Palestine. Without dissent the Committee urged that the doors be opened to allow 100,000 Jewish refugees to enter immediately and that Jews be permitted to purchase land freely. Almost at once the British Cabinet — at Bevin's insistence — announced its rejection of this proposal unless the United States would agree to share military responsibility in Palestine.

This suggestion that the United States send troops to Palestine was raised in the Committee but was withdrawn with the consent of the British Government. Bevin knew this and had no reason to expect American military assistance; indeed, had they accepted our recommendations they would not have needed such assistance. Hence for Britain to promise acceptance of our report on the sending of an American Expeditionary Force was tantamount to rejecting the report. To seek to put the onus on President Truman was a gratuitous distortion.

Facing Bevin across his broad table, I had to tell myself that this was not Hitler seated before me, but His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I looked helplessly around at Douglas, sure that he would protest such a complete distortion of the truth. But Douglas was silent. I don't know whether the silence encouraged Bevin. Probably a protest wouldn't have made any difference. Anyway, Bevin was not satisfied with the first remark, and went on with mounting anger. He would have accepted the report; the fault was all President Truman's and his was the door at which all of Palestine's troubles must be laid.

By this time he was in full swing and turned his attack upon the Jews. What extraordinary demagoguery! Banging his fist on the table, at times almost shouting, he charged that the Jews were ungrateful for what Britain had done for them in Palestine, that they had warily shot British police and soldiers, hanged sergeants, and now were alienating British opinion by their attitude toward Arab refugees.

I let the diatribe exhaust itself, and hinted gently that it would be helpful for me to have a British colleague in Tel Aviv. Bevin flushed, the colour mounting to his cheeks. "This is something which I can't discuss."

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"No," replied Knowland, and repeated his earlier praise. Mr. Acheson has had this favourable publicity at a favourable moment. The attacks by Senator McCarthy on the State Department are losing much of their momentum. But whether Acheson can now make a comeback is another question. It is not just a matter of how he stands with public opinion — perhaps he might be forgiven for not turning his back on Alger Hiss — but of how he stands with the politicians who control the Democratic Party. These had certainly made up their mind that he was a liability to the Democrats and should go if President Truman could be persuaded to part with him. It will still take more than a few days of pro-Acheson press and comment to make them change their minds.

Knowland's Tribute
Take Senator Knowland, for example. He is delighted with this conference which rules out Communist China from signing the Peace Treaty; which has not asked Japan to recognize the Government of Peking; and which does not inconvenience in any way his friend Chiang on the island of Formosa. It is now quite possible that Japan will recognize the Nationalist Government on Formosa — which would suit Senator Knowland down to the ground. No wonder he thinks Mr. Acheson did a fine job at San Francisco; and no wonder he is anxious to come out openly and say so — it was, in fact, in a speech urging the Senate to ratify the Treaty that Senator Knowland paid his tribute to Mr. Acheson.

Senator Knowland and many other Republicans who a year ago bayed for Mr. Acheson's blood now think he is doing a fine job because he is at least doing what they have always wanted. If a day came when Mr. Acheson were really powerful, he might find that he had become powerful simply because he had adopted a policy popular with his critics, and not because the bulk of American people suddenly had formed a true estimate of his abilities.

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This is the third of a series of columns from the weekly published by Mr. McDonald. The fourth will appear on Monday.

James G. McDonald, New York City, is a former U.S. Ambassador in Israel, served as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee from 1947 to 1951. From the autumn of 1951 until January, 1952, he was a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine. In 1948 he was a member of the United Nations Committee on the Middle East. He is a member of the British and American Academies of Arts and Letters, and is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

"I'm sorry," I replied. "I wasn't asking a leading question. I merely meant to state a fact."

It was hopeless. Douglas put in a remark about the general situation, and Bevin replied in effect that what with the Berlin crisis, and economic troubles, it was just too bad that he and his colleagues had to be bothered with Palestine. There was nothing more to be said. With Bevin muttering civilities, we took our leave.

What could I make out of it all? Bevin had once proclaimed that he would state his reputation on success in Palestine. Clearly, he was bitterly resentful that he had failed to make good his boast. And in his resentment, he had used his brow-beating technique, arrogantly taking the offensive to put the man he was dealing with at a disadvantage.

Did he believe his own distaste? It is impossible to be certain; but I am almost sure that he had genuinely talked himself into the belief that his failure was the fault of President Truman. His bitterness against Mr. Truman was almost pathological; it found its match only in his blazing hatred for his other scapegoats — the Jews, the Israelis, the Israel Government. Surely, I thought, there is nothing for it with such a man but to call his bluff, to let him know that his bluster is a sign only of weakness. But it was not my place to do it; and I got no impression that Ambassador Douglas thought it wise for him to do so.

Douglas Pleased
Oddly enough, Douglas evidently was pleased with my demarcation. Perhaps he had expected that I would launch into an argument, and upset the pattern of genteel decorous relations which he had built up. Above all, I think, he wanted the Palestine issue played down, hoping that in return our Government would receive support on some other more "important" issue.

As we left the Foreign Minister's office, Douglas remarked that Ernest Bevin was perhaps "slightly unsympathetic" to the Jews. I looked at him but remained silent. His comment struck me as a tragic understatement, for Bevin, like Hitler and Mussolini in my interviews with them when I was League of Nations High Commissioner in the 1930's, had impressed me with a complete sense of ruthlessness.

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DEPARTURES

FROM SEPTEMBER 23 — SEPTEMBER 29

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT			
	AIRLINE:	DESTINATION:	
Sunday Sept. 23	S.A.A. P.A.L. H.E.L.L.A.S. E.L.A.L. C.Y.P.R.U.S. A.I.R.W.A.Y.S. E.L.A.L.	Rome, London Rome, Madrid, London Nicotia, Athens Paris, London, Shannon, Gander, New York Nicotia, Athens, Rome, Vienna	
Monday Sept. 24	S.A.A. R.O.A.C. A.I.R. FRANCE S.A.A.	Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm Tel Aviv, London, New York Paris, London, Johannesburg	
Tuesday Sept. 25	K.L.M. T.W.A. S.A.A.	Tel Aviv, Karachi, Calcutta, Jakarta Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York Brussels, London, Paris, New York Rome, London	
Wednesday Sept. 26	S.A.A. P.A.L. H.E.L.L.A.S. E.L.A.L. C.Y.P.R.U.S. A.I.R.W.A.Y.S. E.L.A.L.	Rome, London Karachi, Calcutta, Manila Athens, Geneva, Zurich Nicotia, Istanbul Amsterdam, London, New York Rome, London, New York Zurich, Paris	
Thursday Sept. 27	S.A.A. T.W.A. E.L.A.L. C.Y.P.R.U.S. A.I.R.W.A.Y.S. H.E.L.L.A.S. A.I.R. FRANCE S.A.A.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York Rome, London, Shannon, Gander, New York Nicotia, Athens, Ankara, Istanbul Nicotia, Athens Paris, London, New York Nairobi, Johannesburg	
Friday Sept. 28	S.A.A. S.A.A. K.L.M.	Rome, London Istanbul, Munich, Copenhagen, Vienna, Oslo, Stockholm Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, Paris, London, New York	
Saturday Sept. 29	S.A.A.	Nicotia, Port Sudan, Khartoum Nairobi, Johannesburg	

FROM HAIFA PORT

Wednesday C.Y.P.R.U.S. AIRWAYS Nicotia
Sept. 30

FROM HAIFA PORT

Sept. 2 — 22, Red Sea
Sept. 24 — 22, Red Sea
Sept. 27 — 22, La Guardia

(The above is subject to alterations without notice)
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MANCHESTER - BRUSSELS - VIENNA - ROME - JOHANNESBURG - CAPE TOWN

THE AMERICAN SCENE: MAKERS OF U.S. POLICY New Defence Secretary Is Marshall Man

By KENNETH HARRIS

WASHINGTON.—GENERAL Marshall has won such a free reputation throughout the free world both as a man of war and as a man of peace that millions of non-Americans may have started apprehensively at the news of his resignation and wondered what kind of man is Mr. Lovett who succeeds him. They may wonder whether Marshall's successor will be like his predecessor, Mr. Louis Johnson who, last September, seemed about to drag the world into a "preventive war" until President Truman overcame party loyalty to Mr. Johnson and dismissed him. Robert Lovett, to put it in a phrase, is a thorough Marshall man. He has always tried to follow Marshall's principles and the closest ties of personal trust and admiration bind the two men together.

When World War Two broke out Lovett, son of a railway company director, was a partner in Brown Brothers and Harriman, a well-known law firm with which Averell Harriman, President Truman's international trouble-shooter, is connected. In 1940 Lovett joined the staff of Mr. Stimson, Republican Secretary of War, and by able work and knowledge of Air Force matters — he was a naval fighter pilot in World War One — became secretary and helper to Marshall, then Chief of Army Staff.

Following Marshall

Lovett's main achievement this time was to step up the flow of aircraft from procurement officers to flying fields. When General Marshall became Secretary of State in 1947 he persuaded Lovett who had gone back into business to come and serve with him as Under-Secretary. Lovett did so, but resigned simultaneously with Marshall when the General, anxious for some home life, resigned in 1949. When Marshall reluctantly became Secretary of Defence in 1950 — he felt he was getting old and set June 1951 as the limit of his service — the per-

GUESS WHERE

"Complete darkness has come down over the country," says Tudor Olara in the Rumanian Communist newspaper "Scantia."

"The entire population lives in an atmosphere of terror, suspicion, menace and insecurity. There is no man... who can go to bed without the feeling that he might be arrested in the middle of the night and thrown into a concentration camp. Any person suspected of lack of loyalty towards the Government may be dismissed and condemned to death by starvation."

"Under the Law for the Control of Thoughts... any man who thinks at all is in

danger of arrest... Through threats, blackmail and corruption, millions of simple people are compelled to become spies or informers. The children to denounce parents, husbands to beware of wives, friends to suspect friends, and relatives to avoid one another."

Which country is this? A Soviet satellite. No. The Iron Curtain has no isles. From the free world enables Mr. Olara to present this to the benighted readers of "Scantia" as a faithful description of life today in — the United States of America.

— G.E.R. Gedge

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Back Home at Ramat Rahel

By Henriette Ross

THE settlers of Ramat Rahel went home again this week after an exile of 1,213 days. They loaded their trucks and returned to the outpost which they had evacuated under duress on May 22, 1948, one week after the Arab invasion.

Their exposed hilltop settlement, south of Tel-Aviv and Armona, surrounded by the Arab strongholds of Mar Elias and Sur Bahir, and overlooking the road which winds past Rehov's Tomb to the sleep spires of Bethlehem, had been virtually cut off from Jewish Jerusalem and under constant fire since the first week of December, 1947.

The story of Ramat Rahel has been told before. During the War of Liberation it changed hands six times. It was occupied by the Arab Legion, the Egyptian forces, the Hagannah, the Chish and the Palmach. Eleven of its members were killed, and are now interred in the settlement's cemetery; its homes and farm buildings were completely ruined; every one of its 150 cows and its 15,000 chickens were destroyed.

But until the spot became more hellish than hell, the settlers hung on. The same dogged but matter-of-fact determination which had bound them to their soil through the disturbances of 1936-39, and had forced them to rebuild the settlement after it was destroyed in the 1929 riots, three years after its establishment, anchored them to the storm-tossed hilltop again. It was this hilltop, its settlers, and its subsequent defenders, who ultimately repelled the tidal wave of Egyptian forces which had surged northward to join hands with the Arab Legionnaires who had descended from north and east to take Jerusalem.

Forced to Leave
When they were forced to leave, the settlers moved to the Boys' School in Rav Kook Street at the center of the town. There the shelling was no less heavy than at Ramat Rahel. It was there that several members and children were wounded.

During the first truce, the women and children were removed to Ra'anana, while the men enlisted in the army or engaged in other vital work. In September, 1948, part of the group joined Kibbutz Ein Hayan, near Haifa; some joined



The new farm begins to take shape at Ramat Rahel, in the foreground the remains of a destroyed house and the defense wall are still seen. Below is the new type small dwellings which replace the former large blocks of rooms.

Photos by Schlesinger

other settlements; some left altogether.

Meanwhile, about 45 members, with their children, moved to Bet Hakerem in the hope that they could return to their home—a hope that seemed fantastically slight at the time, but which took on flesh when the entire area of Ramat Rahel, formerly no man's land, was incorporated into Israel.

While the members continued to live in a number of houses in the German Colony, where they had moved in the spring of 1949, the work on the land was resumed. Irrigation terraces were laid out in what had been mine fields. Materially, the settlement's position was improved. Whereas it had formerly held 90 dunams acquired under the Mandate, the Israel Government allowed it 1,800 dunams on which vegetables, vineyards and fruit trees will be cultivated with the aid of Jerusalem's converted sewage fertilizer.

In addition, Ramat Rahel received 4,000 dunams suited to field crops near Masmiah in the coastal plain. The original 150 cows have been replaced, as have most of the chickens, and a bakery, which for a while had been housed

numbers 180 souls. Officially citizens of Jerusalem since their lands were incorporated into the Municipal boundaries last year, they retain their character of a kibbutz.

New Type Housing

Today nothing remains of the nightmarish ruins which long haunted the spot. The scarred white stone houses and the bullet-riddled, mortar-maimed concrete dining hall have been razed. They have been replaced by brand-new concrete four-family kibbutz houses, complete with electricity, built-in sinks, lavatories, showers, and central heating. A vast wooden dining hall, to which workmen are now putting the finishing touches, with the most modern kitchen equipment, has been erected.

When we visited them last week, the settlement's trucks were maintaining a shuttle service between the German Colony and Ramat Rahel. We sighted Emmanuel Bar Hayim, one of the founders of the kibbutz and a former member of the Third Aliya "Gdud Avoda," and asked him for a "story." He hardly had time. His car was stuck in a jam of dawdling and begged him to put to "But I'm talking to a representative of the press," he protested. "Nonsense," a woman replied. "We have been away for 1,213 days and nights. We want to be home tonight."

Readers' Letters

VICTORY GARDENS

To the Editor of The Post

Sir,—As a newcomer, I am surprised that housekeepers with small gardens do not utilize these gardens for planting vegetables. The acute shortage of vegetables might have been alleviated had the housewife, her husband or older children stuck a few seeds in the ground last spring.

In the United States during the war, and in England too, the Victory Garden became very popular. Every backyard, almost every vacant lot, was turned into a Victory Garden. Adults and children spoke with pride of their tomatoes, cucumbers and cabbages. Even in New York City, people planted vegetables in flower boxes on roofs.

Here, however, no use is made of much available ground. In some instances, the patch of garden in front of a house is used for flowers.

Yours, etc.
Jerusalem ROSE CARLIN

U.S. Women in World Affairs

THE women of the United States have just celebrated the 31st anniversary of women's suffrage. They are recognizing that important event as a milestone in the gradual emergence of their sex to its present important role in world affairs.

Here are some indications of where women stand in the United States:

Women in Government: The number of women employed in Federal executive agencies has increased in the past year. The Civil Service Commission reported 532,500 women employed in executive agencies in all parts of the country on April 1, 1951.

Women in Congress: Two more women have joined the 82nd Congress. Both widows of House of Representatives members who died recently, Mrs. John W. Keas of West Virginia, and Mrs. Frank Buchanan of Pennsylvania, were elected in special elections on July 17 and July 24, respectively.

This brings the total number of women now in Congress to 11 (10 in the House and 1 in the Senate). It is the largest number of women ever to serve in Congress, though there were 10 in the 77th, 79th, and 81st Congresses.

Women in the Foreign Service: The number of women in the Foreign Service has increased nearly tenfold since just before the last war, according to the Department of State. More than 2,400 women are serving this country in 294 missions overseas. Serving as Chiefs of Missions are Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, Ambassador to Denmark, and Mrs. Perle Mesta, Minister to Luxembourg. The bulk (1,500) of these women are clerical and stenographic workers, but 21 are career Foreign Service Officers, 21 are Foreign Service Reserve Officers who are appointed for 2-year terms as specialists in various fields, and 810 are Foreign Service Staff Officers performing work as translators, interviewers, librarians, welfare and labour attaches, etc.

Women Help Improve Health and Social Welfare Through International Agencies: Eighty women have served with the World Health Organization in professional capacities in posts ranging from Borneo to Ecuador and including such places as Hong Kong, Thailand, Pakistan, Istanbul, Cairo, Copenhagen, Haiti, El Salvador.

Women Predominate in U.S. Professional Social Work: About 80 per cent of the more than 42,000 persons employed in this activity are women.

Most social work positions are in public assistance agencies operated by the local, State, and Federal governments. The others are in welfare agencies supported by privately subscribed funds. These include the American Red Cross, the Travelers Aid Society, and family welfare groups.

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Le Chai de Paris

THE problems of winter wear are with us again. These suggestions will lend themselves to remodeling jobs so that your old things will acquire a new look.

James Fath has launched the double-breasted coat. Many designers have taken up this point and, though the first models appeared during the summer, are carrying it over into fall designs. This new line of necklines gives a gay effect to coats and reveals part of the dress beneath—a feature which lends decoration and interest to otherwise somber coats. Also, the new low neck makes an effective arrangement for showing off a fine scarf.

The tailored suit, never out of fashion, is here as usual for winter and fall. Current favorites are of wool, have slim skirts, and tight-fitting jackets that button high. Some have double rows of buttons, bagues and outside pockets.

By Mme. Guyon, with sketches by M. Auger. Exclusive to The Post.



'Beth Avot' at Holon

By Ruth Cale

THE "Beth Avot" (Parents' Home) which opened in Holon a month ago is the first of its kind in the country. It is part of the Histadrut project, built by Shikun Ltd., to develop a city at Holon with cradle-to-grave services.

The Home is everything elderly people could wish for. True, they or their pension funds pay IL 30 a month for keep, and IL 300 must be invested as down payment before they move in, but the home offers a restful, dignified life and permits them independence from charity.

Nearly 50 elderly people, from 65 to 91 years old, now live in pleasant bungalows (two to a room) surrounded by lawns and flowerbeds. Another 50 will move in as soon as an additional eight houses are ready. They need do nothing all day save rest and eat, but they may help in the Home if they like. The special skills of some residents may soon be put to use in small workshops and in a vegetable garden.

The "Beth Avot" admits elderly people who were members of the Histadrut, or parents of Histadrut members. For the IL 30, five good

meals are served daily. Laundry, mending and medical treatment are included. There is hot water in all rooms all day long, showers in the bungalows, hot baths in a special building. The upkeep per person costs about IL 50 a month, and the difference is borne by the Histadrut. People can come and go as they please all day. The 13 staff members include maids and a gardener, who has turned the sand dunes into a green expanse of grass and water lily ponds.

One very active lady cannot yet grasp her continuous leisure, and the fact that she lives exclusively with old people. But she is lucky her daughter lives nearby, and she goes over each day to help with the housework and baby-sitting. "From my farm life I'm used to getting up at sunrise, so each dawn another lady and I go to the park for an hour," she says. Her husband gets up early too, to get hold of the paper before the others find it. Busy and contented it shows that everyone keeps busy. This, say the people, is an ideal of which they long dreamed.

"We are not financial burdens to our children, we don't get on their nerves, and we

don't have to apologize to them or anyone else that we still exist," seemed a unanimous response to "Beth Avot." People have begun to make new friends, particularly in evening walks on the main street and in "kumzitzes" before bed-time. One old man, a former teacher, has already succeeded in collecting all the children from the neighborhood to sit with him at twilight and listen to his stories.

The manager is pleased with his Home, though there are still "growing pains" but he takes great satisfaction in the genial atmosphere of the place.



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Fish Decked Differently Lends Zest to Dining

By Molly Bar-David

YOU must make a choice about how you are going to use your ingredients, and if you want your fish fried, you'll have to do without margarine on your bread. However, it is worth while now and then. Dried skin milk is somewhat chalky for drinking, but it goes well in cooking, and does wonders for fish. Pimientos are on the market now, and these too greatly enhance a fish dish. The onion ration is small, but just a little of it, if grated (not cut) and put in at the end of the cooking that it remains a little raw, will flavour a dish to perfection. And a dash of nutmeg gives a new hint of flavour. Most of all I miss tomato sauce in cooking fish. However, I have found that the mixture called "Givetch" in this, contains a good amount of tomato sauce which I drain off for my fish dish. Then I mash up the remaining vegetables to go into the makings of vegetable pancakes.

There are two very important points about cooking frozen fish. First: that you retain all the juice of the fish. This can be done either by putting it in a cook in its frozen state, or by defrosting it in a pan without losing any of the juice. This is not water: Put a little of it on a frying pan and see how it congeals like the white of an egg: it is not only the best nutritive quality in the fish, but with cut it the fillet comes out pulpy, and dry, and robbed of its food value. The second important point: cook fish for as short a while as possible. It takes no longer to cook fish by boiling, steaming or baking than it does by frying. Overcooking not only ruins much of its nutritive quality, but destroys taste.

Six Ways
There are six good ways of preparing fish. The first is broiling, which uses the least fat. But you need a grill. The second is frying, either pan-frying or deep-fat frying, the latter is the most economical since you can use the fat over again. The third method, baking, either in the oven or a "wonder pot," is the most versatile since so many combinations are possible. The fourth is steaming, one of the simplest ways of serving fish. Poaching fish is a fifth possibility, and boiling is a sixth. Out of these many methods one can derive gefilte fish or fish cakes, fish pies and patties. Here are a few ideas that

you can build up or alter yourself.

Broiled fish, for instance! You can get soles on the market today, and these broil beautifully. Fillet the fish, and wipe with a cloth. Place on greased broiler rack and brush with melted fat, sprinkle with salt and pepper. Broil on one side only until it flakes easily with a fork (about 10 minutes under a moderate flame). Serve very hot either plain, or with a bit of lemon and butter, parsley butter, a nice cheese sauce (if you have some of the ration left), a mustard sauce (easy to make with prepared mustard and butter), chopped herbs of all kinds, including chopped olives.

Small Fish
In the pan-fried variety you can do wonders with the small fish often on the market on weekends. There are usually two or three varieties of these and though they entail a great deal of work in the cleaning, they make a nice change. You can use fillets in the same way, and also soles. Begin by dipping the fish in milk made of powder, then in a mixture of flour and breadcrumbs, well seasoned with salt and pepper. Fry in very hot fat so that only a little of it is absorbed in the food. This is not only economical, it saves the fish from becoming greasy. This sort of fish is nice served with lemon or some "hot" sauce made of pickles and chopped fried peppers.

Panned Fillets Sweet and Sour
1 kilo frozen cod fillets, salt and pepper, 2 large onions (or less) sliced, 1/3 cup wine vinegar, 4 sprigs fresh mint, 1 tsp. sugar (or sweetening if you have no sugar).

Wipe frozen fish and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Heat enough fat to cover bottom of frying pan. Pan-fry fish for about five minutes on each side (in frozen state). Remove fish and set aside. Add onions to fat remaining in pan and cook five minutes. Then add the wine vinegar, mint and sugar. Cover and cook five minutes longer, add fish and heat. Serve hot—or cold with a hot sauce poured over fish and left to cool. Then chill. This dish will tell if you cook either a piece of carp or some of its bones or head, in the liquid.

Deep-fried fish should always be served piping hot. Cut into serving pieces. Roll in seasoned flour and dip in mixture of slightly beaten egg and water (2 tbsps. cold water to each egg) or if you have none,

then a little milk. Roll in dry breadcrumbs. Fry in basket in hot fat. A favourite sauce for this is a sour cream sauce which you can make of lebanon. Mix together 1 cup lebanon, 1 tsp. butter, 1 tsp. minced parsley, 1 tsp. minced onion, juice of half a lemon, dash of cayenne. Heat slightly (do not boil) and serve over fish.

Baked Fish Loaf
1 kilo frozen fillets, 1 tsp. flour, 1 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. nutmeg, 2 cups milk (powdered), scalding, 1 cup lebanon, combined with 1 tsp. butter, made hot.

Put fish through a meat chopper. Add flour and seasoning and knead five minutes. Add cooled milk and lebanon mixed with butter, 1 tsp. at a time, kneading well. Turn into a well greased mould. Place in pan of boiling water and bake in moderate oven until firm. Serve hot or cold. Steamed fish is very nice. The principle here is to place the fish on a small rack in a large saucepan (carp is the best of the local fish prepared this way). Sprinkle with seasoning, salt, pepper, nutmeg or mace or whatever you prefer. Add just enough boiling water to come up to top of rack. Cover lightly. Bring to boil, reduce heat and steam.

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about 10 minutes to the pound, depending on thickness of the piece. It is done when it flakes easily with a fork. Serve with melted butter, or cheese sauce, curry sauce or creole sauce. In this family of fish if a recipe you'll like—if it still have some rice.

Kedgeree
1/4 kilo fish fillets, 2 cups hot cooked rice, 1 or more hard cooked eggs, chopped, 1/8 tsp. pepper, 3 tbsps. minced parsley, 1/2 cup lebanon, 2 tbsps. margarine, 1 tsp. salt.
Steam fillets. Flake fish and put in top part of double boiler with remaining ingredients. Heat thoroughly. Add a pinch of curry if you like. Poaching and boiling will be discussed another time.

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